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AUG 15 1922 ✓

IN THE DAYS OF BUFFALO BILL ✓

Photoplay in two reels ✓

Episode 2 "In the Enemies' Hands" ✓

Story and scenario by Robert Dillon ✓

Directed by Edward Laemmle ✓

Author of photoplay (under Sec. 62)
Universal Film Mfg. Co. Inc. of the U. S. ✓

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"IN THE DAYS OF BUFFALO BILL"

AUG 15 1922

Episode 2,

Universal Chapter-Play, Starring

ART ACORD

Cody and Art ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ furnish information about the Confederate Army's activities to the authorities at Fort Kearney. They are overheard by Ashley. At the same time a supply train is attacked by desperadoes ~~xxxxxxxx~~ in the employ of the Eastern capitalists; they are beaten off by guards and retreat. Meantime Gaspard has incited the workmen at the western end of the U.P.R.R. to revolt and, angry at the delay of their supply and pay train, they strike.

Confederate soldiers rescue the Carters after their home has been attacked by gunmen employed by Slade. The Confederates later withdraw from the neighborhood when Union forces are seen approaching. ^{Meanwhile a} Union soldier, Jimmy Thompson, found asleep on sentry duty is sentenced to death by courtmartial. His mother comes from Kentucky to Washington and for her son's life. After being refused by Secretary of War ^{3/}, she receives a pardon for her son from President Lincoln.

Ashley doubles his offer to Carter for the homestead. The Colonel refuses, acting under Art's advice, whereupon Ashley denounces Art as a Union spy. Carter orders Art from the house and Alice turns from him in disgust. The episode ends with Jimmy, the Union soldier boy, blindfolded, facing a firing squad at dawn.

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AUG 15 1922 ✓

FABIOLA ✓

Photoplay in eight reels

Adapted from the story "Fabiola" written by
His Eminence Nicholas Cardinal Wiseman ✓

Author of photoplay (under Sec. 62)
Fabiola Photoplay Corporation of the U. S. ✓

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AUG 15 1922

PHOTO PLAY VERSION
the story of FABIOLA adapted from the book
written by
NICHOLAS CARDINAL WISEMAN

Arranged and Edited by: Anthony Matre, Conde B. Pallen,
O.E. Goebel, and Victor G. Matre.

FABIOLA

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In the beginning of this epoch, back in the days, when all roads led to Rome, - our story begins. It was during the reign of Maximian Hercullius, when Rome in all its glory bowed down to its pagan deities, lived in revelry and debauchery, amidst palaces of marble and gold. Paganism reigned supreme,-- Christianity was in its infancy. Hidden away in caverns beneath the earth, the Christians paid homage to the One, True, Living God. They were obliged to live as strangers in their own land, scarcely knowing their own brethren.

At this time there lived in Rome, a man of enormous wealth and power, a patrician by the name of Fabius, father of Fabiola. Fabiola his only child was allowed to gratify her every extravagant wish. She had read much but she knew nothing of Christianity. She believed in nothing beyond this present life. She hated the wickedness of the heathen society, and was considered cold and selfish.

Our story is woven around Fabiola and her friends. Her cousin, Agnes, of noble birth, was her closest companion. Sebastian, a captain in the Imperial, Roman army; Pancratius, a young and noble youth, and others of the Roman nobility, were known to be intimate friends of the imperious Fabiola.

In contrast to these people of noble birth, we have the scheming Fulvius, an Asiatic spy, endeavoring to force himself into the society of these patricians; associated with Fulvius, were Corvinus, the son of the Prefect, Torquatus and others. This leads us up to our story.

It is an afternoon in September, of the year 302, we enter the house of Fabius, and there we find the mistress of this magnificent abode, engaged in preparing herself to appear with becoming splendor at the evening's repast. She is seated in her private chamber, with two female slaves attending her. Just as the proud, haughty Fabiola is inquiring about Syra, one of her slaves, we find this slave returning from a secret visit to the Catacombs. Upon entering the room, Syra is reprimanded for her absence, and Fabiola reminds her that she is her slave, bought with gold, and that her very life belongs to her mistress. Syra is then ordered to bring Fabiola's jewelry to complete her adornment.

While Syra is busy arranging a jewelled headpiece, she accidentally hurts her mistress. Already angry with the slave Fabiola strikes her with a dagger, giving the slave a severe gash on the left arm. At this moment, Agnes, the cousin of Fabiola, who is a Christian patrician, enters and sees all. However, Fabiola regrets her hastiness, and compensates Syra, by giving her a ring, and dismissing her from further duties for that evening.

Syra departs and as she passes through the doorway, the beloved Agnes extends sympathy to the poor slave. Agnes then comes forward, and she is greeted by Fabiola. They exchange confidences and talk about the guests, who are to attend the evening repast. Fabiola informs Agnes, that one of the guests will be Fulvius, of whose wealth and accomplishments, so much has been said, but of whose past, no one seems to know a great deal.

Fabiola's father then enters the room, and surprised that his daughter is not fittingly dressed, reminds her that new guests have been invited, and that he wants both Fabiola and Agnes to look their very best. Fabiola calls her maid, rearranges her dress, completes her toilet, and then proceeds to the Banquet Hall. Both Agnes and Fabiola are introduced to Fulvius, who is an Asiatic adventurer, employed by the Roman Emperor to spy upon the Christians. They exchange greetings with Sebastian, who is a favorite with both Fabiola and Agnes, a high officer in the imperial bodyguard and secretly a Christian.

After being properly placed around the Banquet table music, dancing and other amusements are brought forth to entertain the guests. As the dinner progresses and the wine flows freely, Fulvius the spy, endeavors to win the favor of Agnes. He is very attentive to her but she resents his approaches. She does it gracefully and it is not noticed. Another of the guests is Corvinus, son of the Roman Prefect. He is desirous of marrying Fabiola, mainly to obtain her wealth.

While the Roman patricians are enjoying the evening repast with its usual splendor, Syra the slave, who was wounded by the dagger of Fabiola, is in the slaves' quarters, having the wound dressed. In order not to remind her mistress of this incident, the nurse conceals the bandaged arm, with a richly embroidered scarf, which Syra had brought with her from Asia.

The dinner is over, the guests are departing, when Syra, passing through the courtyard, is attacked by two intoxicated guests. In their attempt to capture her, they tear the scarf from her arm.

She breaks away and the scarf is thrown to the ground.

As Fulvius is departing, he discovers the scarf, which he recognizes as that of his sister, Miriam, whom he had sold into slavery. Hurrying home with the scarf in his hand, thoughts of his evil past pursue him. The sight of it stirs tragic memories,--- He thinks of his misdeeds in Asia before he came to Rome. He has visions of his sister Miriam before he sold her as a slave. He further recalls how Miriam rebuked him for his cruelty to the poor. Then he remembers his wild gamblings in Asia, when he lost all his wealth, and how, in order to save himself, he conspired with Eurotas, his Evil Genius, to secure his sister's fortune. He had dissipated all his wealth, and he dreaded the shame that was to follow; so he allowed Eurotas to carry out a plan, in which he exposed his sister, Miriam as a Christian. She was then sold into slavery, and Fulvius claimed her fortune. Thus the Christian Miriam became Syra the slave.

In contrast to this scene of the splendid banquet of the patricians we find the slave Syra, bringing food to the blind Cecilia, who is also a Christian. The lowly quarters of the followers of Truth are very poorly furnished, and portray Christian poverty and charity very vividly. The wealthy Agnes likewise visits her friends and practices true Charity.

The Christians are all gathered together in a small room, when they are informed that the wild beasts have arrived for the Festivals. They proceed to the doorway and there view the animals as they pass by. Agnes visualizes that the very same animal is might only mean death to her Christian friends, if a new Persecution is declared.

Again a day of contrasting virtues. It is Saturnalia, a Roman day of revelry. The one day of the year, when patricians and plebians, slaves and soldiers associated in wild orgies of debauchery. On this very day Pancratius is escorting the blind Cecilia past the pagan revellers. When Corvinus the son of the Prefect insults Cecilia, Pancratius endeavors to protect her, and just in time, Quadratus, one of the Emperor's soldiers comes to his aid, and throws Corvinus into the fountain of Treve, to the merriment of the revellers.

Pancratius then takes Cecilia to Sebastian's home for safety, while Corvinus goes to the soldiers' quarters. He tells them that he suspects Pancratius of being a Christian, and hopes to get him out of the way.

While Corvinus is vowing to get revenge, Afra the black slave of Fabiola, enters, and throws a sheet about him to dry him. The slave induces Corvinus to let her help him plan his revenge against Pancratius. Afra tells Corvinus that both Pancratius and Agnes are Christians. To show her willingness to help him, and at the same time to procure some money, she confidentially says, "Corvinus, I know you love my mistress Fabiola. If you will reward me, I will give you a charm that will win her love,--- After that all her wealth is yours."

Sebastian and Pancratius who are on a balcony above the street, overhear all of this conversation. Sebastian immediately goes to warn Agnes, while Pancratius stays and watches over Cecilia.

Now under the influence of Afra, Corvinus follows her to a nearby cavern, where, by magic, this Numidian witch produces a waxen image of Fabiola. She then prays to the Goddess of Love to come down upon the image, and help Corvinus to win the heart of Fabiola. She then gives Corvinus a thorn, and instructs him to pierce the heart of the image with the thorn of Love.

It is about the same time in the day, when Sebastian and Quadratus are on their way to warn Agnes, that Fulvius, the spy, enters the home of Agnes unannounced. She is surprised and resents his advances. Sebastian enters in time to save her from the treacherous spy, and tearing him from her reprimands him, and expels him from the house. As he compels Fulvius to leave the building Eurotas approaches from the rear, club in hand. Quadratus overpowers Eurotas and flings him to the ground.

Then both Sebastian and Quadratus return to Agnes, and tell her that she is suspected of being a Christian, and that Corvinus is scheming to wed Fabiola, and thus obtain her wealth. Agnes sends Torquatus with a message to Fabiola.

On arriving at the house of Fabius, Torquatus is shown at once to Fabiola's apartment. Fabiola is surprised at the news, and she instructs Torquatus to thank Agnes for informing her. As Torquatus is about to leave he is stopped by Fulvius, and requested to burn incense before a statue of the divine Caesar. He refuses and turns away hurriedly.

We next follow the crowd to the home of Agnes, where we see gathered in the courtyard, the poor, receiving alms. The scheming Fulvius has Corvinus disguise himself as a beggar, to find out what takes place. When Corvinus goes forward to accept alms, he is discovered by Torquatus, and is saved from being killed by Pancratius. Pancratius warns him, and bids him go in peace.

Corvinus then returns to his home, takes the enchanted waxen image of Fabiola, praying to it so that it may be the means of winning the heart of Fabiola for him. Just as he returns the statue to its place, Fulvius, who has been watching him for some time, asks him what success he had as a beggar. After he tells how he was humiliated by Pancratius, they decide that they must have revenge. Corvinus leaves the room to change his costume, and while he is absent, Fulvius steals the waxen image and returns to his home. Fulvius and Eurotas then plan how they can use this charm to harm the Christians. They decide to inscribe the name of the Empress on it, and inform the Emperor, that the Christians used the image to harm her by magic.

We now enter the courtroom of Maximian Hercullus, Emperor of Rome. After the Roman soldiery have taken their proper places, the Emperor is ready to hear the accusations against the Christians. He is shown the proof of their guilt against the state,-- much evidence is given, and at this time, Fulvius shows the waxen image, which arouses the Emperor so much, that he declares an edict of Persecution against the Christians.

Outside of the Imperial palace the streets are filled with the Roman populace, who are awaiting the proclamation. They take up the cry "Long Live Maximian, Hail Caesar" as they surge toward the senate, where according to the law of Rome, the Edict of Caesar is proclaimed.

With the coming of the night, the wolves set out seeking their prey. Fulvius has already ensnared Torquatus. They take him to a torture room, and show him the many instruments of torture, that had been prepared for the Christians. Having experienced some of these tortures, Torquatus weakens in his faith, and joins Fulvius and Corvinus in the Banquet Hall where they make merry, and gamble and drink to their hearts' content. While shooting dice Fulvius discovers, that Torquatus wears the symbolical ring of the Christians with a fish upon it. He is accused of being a Christian, and they force him to burn incense to the divine Caesar, and to prove his loyalty to the Emperor.

While Torquatus is being snared by the schemers, Caesar's proclamation is placed on the wall; so that all Rome can read it, and aid in the persecution. Corvinus, who has charge of the guards, tells them to protect the dict with their very lives.

Having the traitorous Torquatus in their power, Fulvius and Corvinus force him to reveal the secret entrance to the Catacombs. Even though a persecution is impending, the Christian virgins are eager to consecrate their lives to their holy religion. The spies see the Christians gathered in the Catacombs as usual.

During the night, when all Rome is quiet, Pancratius and Quadratus tear down Caesar's edict of persecution. They take the decree with them to the house of Pancratius and reduce it to ashes.

All Rome is thrown into confusion by the news of the grave offense against the divine Caesar. But while the infuriated crowd is swarming through the city, Fabiola takes Agnes to the peaceful country of Nemi. Fulvius the spy, climbs upon the wall, from which the edict has been stolen, and by his fiery denunciations against the Christians lashes the mob to riot.

The enraged mob surges toward the palace of the Prefect, shouting, "Death to the Christian, To the Lions with them, Down with them". The Prefect of the Praetorium tries to pacify the crowd but a demagogue incites them to immediate pillage, and following the words of this demagogue they search every where, burn the homes, and pillage the houses of the faithful. The cry, "Death to the Christians" rings through the streets of Rome. Fire and sword are bringing ruin to the Christians, while the soldiers endeavor to quell the riot.

Having failed to find Agnes at her home, Fulvius and Corvinus leave for Nemi, but Pancratius and Quadratus reach Nemi ahead of Fulvius' party. They are near the estate of Fabiola, when the soldiers overtake Pancratius.

Making another attempt to win the hand of Agnes, Fulvius sneaks into her sleeping apartment and begs her to marry him; so that she might save her own life. Agnes resents all his pleas, and the disturbance brings Fabiola to her aid. It is too late however, for the house has already been taken over by Fulvius and his men. Agnes is arrested and taken before the Emperor. Her parting words to Fabiola are that she is ready to die for her Faith, and hopes that some day, Fabiola likewise will know the Truth.

While the soldiers are engaged in capturing Agnes, Pancratius is being led away by another soldier who is attacked by Quadratus. Thus Pancratius is freed from these ruffians.

Corvinus is still seeking revenge, and with the treacherous Torquatus to guide him, he looks for Pancratius in the Catacombs. The traitorous Torquatus leads the way, while the slinking, cowardly Roman soldiers follow close behind. The Christians are in the midst of their services, while the soldiers are searching for them. The powerful Quadratus instructs Pancratius to see the others to safety, while he stands guard.

Quadratus climbs to the ceiling of the Catacombs, and pushing against the wall above one of the archways, forces it down upon the Roman soldiers, just in time to block their way. Fearful of this incident they turn back, and rush madly out of the Catacombs. However, through an opening for ventilation, the guards see the blind Cecilia conducting the women to safety. They throw rocks down upon her, she is murdered and thus she becomes the first Martyr of the New Persecution. The Roman soldiers then take her body and throw it into the river.

We next see the Christians condemned to hard labor. They are working on the Baths known as the Thermae. It is noon-time, the trumpeteer gives the signal, work ceases, and all the laborers partake of their humble meal. Priests and patricians share their bread with the Christian captives. Corvinus finds Pancratius among the laborers. Pancratius is arrested and thrown into prison.

Torquatus now torn with remorse wanders about aimlessly. He is walking along the banks of the river, when he sees the body of the blind Cecilia floating before him. He realizes the error of his ways, he becomes repentant, and he asks the Merciful God for forgiveness.

With the Persecution at its height, the faithful ones, fearless of death, continue the practice of their holy religion. In the Catacombs we find them gathered around the Lord attending Mass. Someone must take the Holy Communion to the prisoners in the Mamertine, and the youthful Tarcisus offers to do so. While on his way he is attacked by some Roman boys, who are disappointed because Tarcisus will not take part in their game. A crowd soon gathers, and they all help in torturing this boy to death. Too late does the mighty Quadratus enter upon the scene. Dispersing the crowd he carries the body of the boy Martyr, Tarcisus, off to be buried in the Catacombs.

To save her cousin Agnes, from death, Fabiola offers her jewels to Fulvius, who is guarding Agnes until the time, when she must be brought before the Emperor. Fulvius refuses the jewels, and tells Fabiola that if Agnes will marry him, she will go free.

Fabiola hastily enters the room, where Agnes is kept prisoner, and tells her that she can be free, if she will promise to marry Fulvius. Agnes thanked her for trying to help her, but she informs Fabiola that she is espoused to Christ, and will gladly give up her life for Him.

The sports and games of the day have been completed, the frenzied mob awaits the finale,--- the persecution of the Christians. The mother of Pancratius meets him as he is being taken to the Arena. She blesses him and encourages him. He is led before the Emperor, the mob of spectators are shouting, "Let loose a Panther, a Panther, a Panther." Finally the executioners let loose a Panther, which attacks Pancratius and tears him to pieces. The amphi-theatre is cleared, and at night the sign of salvation appears over the deserted Arena.

The maddened Fulvius makes a last attempt to win the love of Agnes. He enters her private apartment, pleading with her to accept him, and in his crazed condition, he attempts to attack her, when an Angel of the Lord frustrates him. Agnes is then dragged before the divine Caesar by Eurotas, who accuses her of being a Christian. She admits that she is a Christian and that she despises the false divinities of the Romans, but the Emperor, seeing that she is so young and beautiful, wants to give her one more opportunity; so she is brought before the statue of one of the gods, and is ordered to burn incense or die by the sword. She looks heavenwards, and asks her Eternal Ruler to call her soul to Him. Then the treacherous Fulvius informs the Emperor that Sebastian is a Christian. For he is likewise a Christian. The enraged Emperor commands Quadratus to take charge of Sebastian. Quadratus instead marches alongside of Sebastian, makes the sign of the Cross and professes his Faith. The Emperor now orders the two soldiers to be taken away, and gives the signal for the execution of Agnes. The executioner arranges the hair of Agnes, as she is kneeling down, and with one swift blow of the sword, she falls to the floor dead.

Fulvius, after witnessing the death of Agnes, returns to his home griefstricken. He is about to take his own life by the sword, when he turns upon Eurotas, and accuses him of being instrumental in the betrayal of Agnes, and kills him.

Fulvius then follows the Christian soldier, Sebastian, who is led away to the outskirts of the city. He comes to witness the martyrdom of Sebastian. The archers take their place, the arrows fly, and pierce the body of Sebastian. As the others depart, Fulvius draws close to Sebastian. The ever-smiling Sebastian looks upon him, tells him that he forgives him, and prays that he likewise will become a Christian. Fulvius can stand no more, and becomes repentant. He follows the body of Agnes to the Catacombs. In the midst of the funeral services he falls upon his knees, and asks how he can ever atone for his great, unpardonable sin.

The good, old, holy priest tells him to have faith in the One, True, All-Merciful God. Wandering away in his sorrow, he asks the God of the Christians to have mercy, and falls half conscious to the ground. After the burial of Agnes Fulvius is discovered by his sister, Miriam,. He is sorrowful for the troubles he has caused, and he asks for forgiveness. She advises him to follow Christianity, and thus the Persecution, intended to exterminate the Christians brings more into the fold.

Agnes, Pancratius and Sebastian live no more. But their Christian fervor made an everlasting impression on Fabiola. She is desirous of being forever in their companionship. She is at the threshold of Christianity, and bows her head in holy Baptism. Thus the once proud, haughty and imperious Roman Lady becomes the humble, charitable, Christian Fabiola.

THE END

LAW OFFICES
FULTON BRYLAWSKI
JENIFER BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONES MAIN 885-886

Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington D. C.

August 15, 1922

I herewith respectfully request the return of the following named motion picture films deposited by me for registration of copyright in the name of
FABIOLA PHOTOPLAY CORPORATION

✓ FABIOLA (8 reels)

Respectfully,

Fulton Brylawski

The Fabiola Photoplay Corporation
Hereby acknowledges the receipt of two copies each of
the motion picture films deposited and registered in the
Copyright Office as follows:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Registration</u>
Fabiola	8/15/1922	L ©CIL 18149

The return of the above copies was requested by the said company, by its agent and attorney, on the 15th day of August, 1922 and the said Fulton Brylawski for himself and as the duly authorized agent and attorney of the said company, hereby acknowledges the delivery to him of said copies, and the receipt thereof

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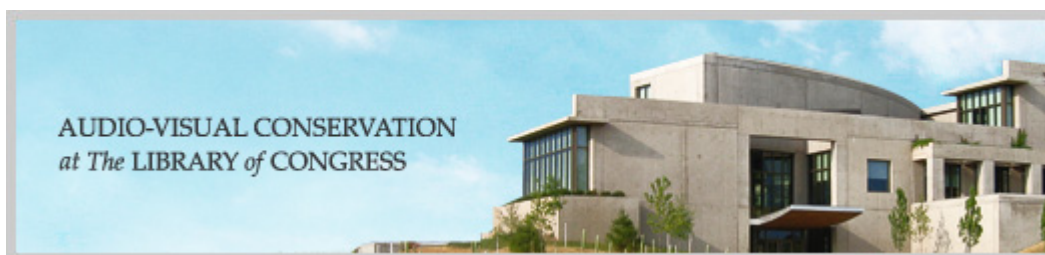
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